



The Fulbright in Bangladesh



The American Center
U.S. Embassy Annex
J Block, Progati Sharoni
Baridhara, Dhaka 1212
Bangladesh
(opposite the U.S. Embassy)

Telephone: 88-02-8855500-22
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Contact Information

Location of the Public Affairs Office:

The American Center

U.S. Embassy Annex

J Block, Progati Sharoni

Baridhara, Dhaka 1212

(Opposite the U.S. Embassy and next to Notun Bazar)

Phone: Number: 8855500-22

Calling From Overseas - Country Code: (880)

Dhaka City Code: (2) + Number

Points of First Contact for Inquiries (at The American Center):

Cultural Affairs Specialist

Shaheen Khan

Email: KhanSA@state.gov

Work phone – 8855500-22, Ext. 2811

Cell Phone – 01713-043-749

Cultural Affairs Officer for Education and Exchange

Ryan G. Bradeen

Email: BradeenRG@state.gov

Work phone – 8855500-22, ext. 2805

Cell phone – 01730013982

Location of the United States Embassy:

U.S. Embassy

Madani Avenue

Baridhara, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Phone: 885-5500

Website: <http://dhaka.usembassy.gov>

American Citizen Services: located in the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy.

Drop-in hours are Sunday through Thursday, 1:00 p.m.– 4:00 p.m.

After-hours Emergency: call (2) 882-3805

Welcome to Bangladesh

Congratulations on receiving the Fulbright grant! We look forward to welcoming you to Bangladesh soon. During your stay in Bangladesh it is important that you maintain a close relationship with the American Center in order to successfully participate in the program. Upon arrival, you will meet with Public Affairs Officers. The American Center will organize a general orientation program for the newly arrived Fulbright students and scholars.

Registration:

All Fulbright student and scholars must register with the State Department's Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) online at <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/ui/>. Please also visit <http://travel.state.gov> for importance guidance before departure. In particular the sections on Crime, Medical Facilities, and Traffic Safety advisories are useful.

You will also need to register to receive warden messages from the U.S. Embassy. The warden system provides important security updates to American citizens in Bangladesh in case of emergencies. http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/warden_messages.html

It is crucial that all participants maintain their contact and relationship with American Center personnel throughout their Fulbright tenure. If you plan to travel outside of your grant site, please inform the American Center so that you can be reached in the case of an emergency. In this way we hope to work together to provide you with the most rewarding and secure Fulbright experience possible in Bangladesh.

Guidelines For Compliance with Fulbright Regulations

Research Report Submission (for students and ETAs)

Fulbright students are required to submit written updates to the American Center about the progress of their research. Fulbright English Teaching Assistants (ETAs) should write updates about their teaching responsibilities. Also, Fulbrighters should keep the American Center informed about any problems they encounter in carrying out their research or in their everyday life. All Fulbright research students and ETAs are **required** to make a presentation on their research findings 2-3 months prior to the end of their research grant at the American Center.

Change of Research Topic

A grantee may not change his or her research topic without first consulting with the American Center and IIE.

Leave Time

All Fulbrighters **must** inform the American Center before scheduling any overnight travel beyond their grant site. This is required so that we can know your whereabouts should the Embassy need to contact you in case of an emergency. Fulbright grantees are entitled to enjoy vacation while they are in Bangladesh. If leaving the country, grantees must seek prior permission from the American Center. If, for any reason, a grantee needs to visit the U.S., he/she must inform IIE and the American Center in advance. It is of utmost importance that the American Center is informed about the whereabouts of grantees at all times because of security concerns.

Completion of Projects

Students must inform the American Center about their planned departure date from Bangladesh two months in advance. Departing students and scholars must schedule an exit briefing with the American Center.

Change of Address

Grantees must inform the American Center when they change their residence. Also, they must notify the American Center if their contact numbers (i.e., cell phone number) changes.

Pick-up/Drop-off Service

As a courtesy, The American Center will arrange for Fulbright grantees to be picked-up and dropped-off at the airport by embassy motor pool vehicle upon their initial arrival and final departure. Grantees must notify the American Center in advance in case they want to avail such services.

Some Handy Tips

Health

Unfortunately, most Fulbrighters will experience food-related sickness during their grant periods. Apollo Hospital in Dhaka is recommended by U.S. Embassy. It also has a direct billing agreement set up with Seven Corners, the overseas provider of the Accident and Sickness Program for Exchanges (ASPE). The contact information for the hospital is:

Apollo Hospital Dhaka

Plot: 81, Block: E, Bashundhara R/A

Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh

Tel: +880 2 9891661-2

Mobile: +88 01713 046684; +88 01713 046685

Fax: +880 2 9896139; +880 2 9860161; +880 2 9896834

Email: info@apollodhaka.com URL: <http://www.apollodhaka.com>

Emergency Contact Numbers:

Tel: +880 2 9896623

Mobile: +88 01911555555

Ambulance: +88 01714090000

PABX: +880 2 9891661~2 Emergency Ext: 7777

A Note on the Health Benefit:

ASPE is **NOT** an insurance plan, but rather a health benefit. It is strongly recommended that Fulbrighters maintain an insurance plan, as ASPE will not cover pre-existing conditions.

While Apollo Hospital has a direct-billing agreement with Seven Corners, hospital staff is generally unaware of this. Thus it is crucial that you or your designate call Seven Corners (using the international access code) or email (assist@sevendcorners.com) upon hospitalization.

Money and Banking

Taka, the local currency, is available from a variety of sources. It is important to note that having a “Study/Research” category visa does not allow Fulbright grantees to open bank accounts in Bangladesh. You may choose to open an account at an international bank with branches in Bangladesh before you leave home. HSBC Bank operates widely in Bangladesh and has branches all over the city. ATM machines are also easily accessible throughout the city. Citibank also has a branch in Dhaka, but with limited operations. Other ATMs are plentiful in cities, but will charge a fee each time money is withdrawn by non-account holders.

The local ‘Taka’ is approximately valued at 73 Tk = \$1. The notes come in Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand Taka denominations. There are smaller denomination coins, but except for the one and five Taka coins, most are out of circulation. The notes generally have English numerals on them, but to make things more exciting, same denomination notes may be printed in different sizes, designs, and colors. Avoid accepting excessively old, torn, or mended notes as you it may be difficult for you to convince shopkeepers to accept them.

American Club

The American Club (also known as the American Recreation Association or ARA) is located in Gulshan-2, Dhaka. If you wish to become a club member while in Bangladesh, you will have to apply for regular membership under Category I (Embassy direct hire). You will have to pay a refundable deposit of \$100 and a monthly fee of \$30 for singles and \$60 for family membership. Please note, your membership will need to be processed through the American Center and processing membership can take 4-8 weeks. For membership and other details, please visit the website at: <http://www.americanclubdhaka.com/>

Embassy Commissary

Effective immediately, Fulbright scholars and students are no longer eligible to receive this privilege.

Housing

Finding housing can be a major challenge for Fulbrighters in Bangladesh. There are few real estate agents, and people have had bad experiences with those that do exist. Locals generally go door-to-door through a neighborhood in which they would like to live, looking for ‘To-Let’ signs. Sometimes housing arrangements are made by host institutions or affiliates. Grantees should approach their proposed host institutions to ask for assistance with housing. Fulbright students and scholars currently residing in Bangladesh often act as a resource to help new arrivals find housing. The American Center will be happy to assist by linking up new arrivals with grantees already in town.

It should be mentioned that apartments in Bangladesh are usually unfurnished, meaning they do not have basic appliances common in the U.S., e.g., stove or refrigerators. Furnished housing is limited and tends to be very expensive.

There are some other resources that may help you with your housing search. Try posting on the bulletin board at the American Club or at other ex-pat clubs. You can also try submitting an ad to “The Jute” (the U.S. Embassy newsletter) through the American Center.

Hartals

These general strikes, called by political parties in advance, cause businesses to simply close down for the day (usually from dawn to noon or till dusk). Enjoy the clear, quiet streets, but for your own safety try to avoid large demonstrations.

Getting Around

Local transportation consists of buses, taxis, CNG’s (as in compressed natural gas; also known as baby taxis, auto-rickshaws, and tuktuks in other parts of South Asia), and the famous rickshaws. While taking public transportation in Bangladesh can often be a positive adventure, it is important to be careful when using all forms of public transportation. Buses are often extremely crowded—watch your belongings. You are strongly advised against taking taxis, CNGs, or rickshaws alone at night as muggings occur regularly. Also, CNG’s and taxis are unregulated so agree to prices before starting. Rickshaws can also be unstable, so remember to hold on tight!

Tips and Begging

Tips and begging are a part of Bangladeshi culture. It is up to you to decide whether you will give hand-outs or money to the poor, and who to give it to. Beggars in high-traffic areas are often under the control of gangs who take a share of the money. As a result, many ex-pats choose not to support this practice and instead donate to worthy organizations working in Bangladesh.

Tipping works differently in Bangladesh. It is not necessary to tip a taxi driver. In most restaurants, a 10-15% service charge will be included in the bill. Tipping on top of the service charge is not necessary.

Postal Services

Diplomatic Pouch

Fulbright grantees are authorized to use special diplomatic mail couriers (the diplomatic pouch) to make a one-time shipment of educational materials only to the American Embassy in Dhaka. This shipment cannot exceed **four copy paper-size boxes**, none of which may weigh more than 50 pounds. Please note, these materials cannot be sent back to the United States by pouch from Bangladesh.

Address these packages to:

**Cultural Affairs Officer,
AmEmbassy Dhaka
6120 Dhaka PI
Dulles, VA 20189**

The grantee's name must appear in the return address.

Fulbright grantees may also use diplomatic pouch for personal first-class letter mail weighing up to 13 ounces. In the case of books and printed materials, a package can weigh up to two pounds to and from the United States. Please note that in order for something to count as letter mail, you may need to request that shippers use soft envelopes instead of boxes, even if the box weighs less than two pounds. Letters must be addressed as follows:

**Jane Doe, Fulbright
AmEmbassy Dhaka
6120 Dhaka PI
Dulles, VA 20189**

- Grantees will use this address as the return address on all mail from abroad.
- Grantees may pick up their mail at The American Center.

Note: U.S. stamps are not available in the local market in Bangladesh. Grantees should bring stamps from the U.S.

The following is the list of items that are prohibited in the pouch:

Diplomatic pouch packages may not contain items that are *classified as "dangerous goods"* or require any outside container marking or labeling as required in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations. *At the time of ordering, customers are encouraged to ask vendor if a Hazard label is required on the outside of the package for international air shipments. If a Hazard label is required, the parcel cannot go in the pouch as it is considered a Dangerous Good as defined by IATA. Additionally, pouches may not contain items that are illegal to import into the receiving country or export from the sending country.*

Questions regarding potentially prohibited items should be sent to DPM-Answerperson@state.gov for final decision. Known items prohibited for dispatch by diplomatic pouch *either from the United States to overseas, or from overseas to the United States, or from post to post*, include, but are not limited to:

- Alcoholic beverages (e.g., beer, wine, liquor);
- Ammunition (e.g., blanks, caps, shells, simulated ammo);
- Animals, endangered species products;
- Any device that cannot be completely disabled from emitting any noise, signal, or vibration while in transit. Batteries must be removed or *the* item must be completely unwound and locked in this position (such as clocks, watches, timers, alarms, radios, etc.);
- Any items for resale;
- *Batteries, Lithium metal or ion or polymer and sealed lead acid, excluding single-button cells installed in watches or computer motherboard-like desktops. Examples include the following: Laptops, iPads®, Kindles®, iPhones®, MP3 players, cell phones, cameras, some types of toys shipped with lithium batteries shipped alone, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS). NOTE: Only the following batteries are permitted: Alkaline, NiCad, NiMH, and the small flat coin "button" watch-type batteries. A desktop computer with a motherboard containing a button battery is permitted;*
- Bulk shipments *are permitted in the pouch but transportation is funded by the customer (personal or official). Definition of bulk shipment: Shipment that equals or exceeds 6 cubic feet (meets or exceeds 5 single-copy paper boxes) and is destined to the same addressee/household between pouch shipments. NOTE: 6 cubic feet is equal to 10,368 cubic inches and 1 cubic foot is equal to 1728 cubic inches. To determine the volume of a box in cubic feet, multiply the width times the length times the depth (all in inches) and divide the sum by 1728. For example, a box that measures 24" x 24" x 18" has a volume of 6 cubic feet;*
- Charitable donations of goods (e.g., school supplies for orphanage);
- Compressed gases and aerosols (e.g., hairspray);
- Controlled or illegal substances to be used without a prescription (e.g., narcotics);
- Corrosives (e.g., car batteries);
- Currency (cash);
- Dry ice;
- Explosives;
- Firearms and nonfirearm items, such as air rifles, water pistols, and objects resembling weapons or dangerous objects (including video game controllers that resemble weapons);
- Flammable liquids (e.g., nail polish and remover, *hand sanitizer, lens wipes, medication containing alcohol, perfume, or cologne*);
- Flammable solids (e.g., safety matches);
- Fragile items that are broken and/or improperly packaged so as to have the potential to cause personal injury or damage to pouch contents (see [14 FAM 723.2](#), paragraph c, for packaging standards);
- *Gel packs;*

- *Hand sanitizer any size that contains alcohol and are flammable;*
- Human remains
- Incendiary materials such as road flares, cigarette lighters, self-starting charcoal, etc.;
- Infectious substances (IATA Category A), toxins, contaminated medical equipment, and medical specimens requiring outside markings under IATA regulations;
- *Inhalers for asthma are “under pressure” and cannot go in the pouch; consult the Office of Medical Services (MED);*
- Light bulbs containing hazardous material, such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs);
- *Liquids in excess of 16 oz. in as single parcel in any type of container (glass or nonglass) defined as anything that flows like any viscous substance and can ruin the contents of a pouch (includes lotions and peanut butter, for example). **NOTE:** Liquids less than 16 oz. in a single parcel are permitted to be shipped via pouch (e.g. makeup, lotions, peanut butter, pet food, containers with foil top lids, etc);*
- Magnetic materials such as powerful magnets that can damage computer software and other electrical equipment (e.g. speakers);
- Oxidizers;
- *Perishable goods – items liable to perish, decay or spoil rapidly, such as fresh meat, seafood, ripe fruits and certain temperature-sensitive medical products (i.e., blood diagnostics, etc);*
- Pressurized containers (e.g., “contents under pressure”);
- Private business books, goods, and materials;
- Professional materials of a personal nature, except that limited personal office and training materials are allowed (see 14 FAM 724.1-3);
- Plants, seeds, bulbs, soil, fertilizer, plant food;
- Poisons;
- Radioactive substances;
- *Temperature-sensitive items that could spoil or become ineffective if the temperature is not maintained within certain parameters (certain medications, perishable goods, etc.). In general, items that cannot withstand large temperature swings;*
- *Tires, automotive (single or multiple) are permitted to be shipped in the pouch but transportation costs are the responsibility of the customer and are considered bulk shipments (see bulk shipments);*
- *Toys containing Lithium batteries (see Batteries or Lithium);*
- *Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) contains nonspillable lead-acid batteries; and*
- *Weapons or items that resemble weapons (e.g., any spring-loaded knife (switchblade), tactical knives, fixed-bladed fighting/hunting knives, firearms, or components thereof, sling shots, bows, arrows, BB guns and pellet guns, firearms, throwing stars/spikes, ceremonial swords, toys resembling weapons, water pistols, etc.).*

Travel

Getting Here

Many international carriers fly to Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka. Once you have finalized your itinerary, be sure to share it with the American Center staff prior to your arrival.

For initial arrival and final departure to/from Bangladesh, Fulbright grantees are authorized airport transfer using the Embassy Motor Pool. Your pick-up and drop-off must be arranged through the American Center. A commercial expediter service can be arranged upon request for a fee of \$6 (per person) to receive grantees at the airport and facilitate the customs process. Grantees are requested to contact the American Center ahead of time if they would like to use this service.

Travel in Bangladesh

Travel between Bangladesh's major cities is easiest by air, using domestic carriers such as Biman Bangladesh Airlines, GMG Airlines, United Airways, and Regent Airways. **Note:** Biman Bangladesh Airlines, the national flag carrier, is considered unreliable due to outdated aircraft and a loose adherence to posted schedules.

Other forms of transportation between cities in town are rail or bus. All types of travel are quite affordable compared to U.S. standards. The quality of service offered varies depending on your destination, type of transport, and congestion en route. Overall, travelers should be prepared for delays in all forms of travel. It is recommended that you allow extra time for any travel within Bangladesh.

Air

Domestic airlines offer many daily flights around Bangladesh. In general, there is a 45 lbs baggage allowance for domestic flights. More information can be found at the following websites:

- Biman Bangladesh Airlines (national flag carrier): <http://www.biman-airlines.com/>
- Regent Airways: www.flyregent.com
- GMG Airlines: <http://www.gmgairlines.com/>
- United Airways: <http://www.uabdl.com/>

Rail

Air-conditioned passenger trains are available for reasonable rates. These tickets should be purchased at least 3 days in advance.

- *For details on fares, please visit* www.railway.gov.bd

Bus

Air-conditioned coaches are also available for reasonable prices. For details, please visit:

- www.bangladeshgateway.org/bus-service.php

Information about Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries. There are 1,283 people per square mile – a figure that rises to 1,700 per square mile when the land unsuitable for habitation because of flooding is removed. If ever there was a people who have had to learn to apply the maxim "Be tolerant with your neighbor," it has been the Bangladeshis.

Bangladeshis endure famine, flood, pestilence, cyclone, humidity, and baking sun with fortitude and a smile. Those who have jobs are industrious and hard-working because they want to improve quality of life for their families. The extended family is extremely important, and respect amongst family members is strong.

Islam affects all aspects of life in Bangladesh. Dhaka has been called by many "The City of Mosques." So it is important for visitors to have a general understanding of Islamic history and law, especially since there are some aspects which may affect the traveler. Islam governs a Muslim's daily habits and his/her social, political, and religious life. The Quran forbids alcohol, pork, gambling, lending money at interest, and describes the rules for marriage and divorce. It also forbids religious images or depictions. Instead, mosques and other important buildings are decorated with Islamic art such as calligraphy. Many older Bangladeshi women still wear the *burkha* or veil, especially in rural areas, thereby being "in purdah." Even women not wearing the veil may well cover their heads with part of their *saris* as a symbolic act, and women do not generally shake hands with men.

Bangladeshi people are quite friendly and hospitable. Visitors are often surprised by their willingness to share whatever they have with their new friends, even if they do not have much of their own. This openness should not be mistaken as a fake friendship with ulterior motives. Most Bangladeshis are as curious to learn about you as you are about them. Take advantage of your opportunities to bond with real Bangladeshi folk, and do not forget to return the favor to your friends.

For more facts and information on the country of Bangladesh, its people, climate, government, economy, and other topics, please visit the CIA World Factbook online at the following address:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

What to Bring...

Clothing

In Bangladesh, both men and women tend to dress conservatively. One should dress modestly in all locations outside of the home and international clubs in accordance with the culture. Leave behind your winter clothes unless you plan on traveling to cooler parts of Asia. Good quality clothes may be purchased locally or tailored to your liking. Most Bangladeshis wear sandals as a result of the heat and rain, and you'll find this especially appropriate during the monsoon season of mid-June to mid-October. Streets often flood and roads become muddy. It is wise to bring a few dependable pairs that you do not mind damaging, along with your other shoes and sneakers for daily activities.

For Women

In general, women should dress conservatively in public. The more inconspicuous and conservative the clothing, the less attention you will draw. Women will be more comfortable in public wearing sleeves and ankle-length skirts/dresses or long pants. It is a good idea to check with your workplace for dress requirements beforehand as some have specific regulations.

Many wear a combination of the local *shalwar kameez* and western dress, depending on what they are doing that day. *Shalwar kameez* tends to be cooler in this hot, muggy climate, and also covers all of body. In Dhaka, *saris* are worn mainly for special occasions. According to one Fulbright alumna, "Dressing more conservatively in *shalwar kameez* has proven to be a good gesture and it is rather fun to have clothes tailored to your size and liking also!"

For Men

Most Bangladeshi men wear Western dress at home and work, including everything from suits to business casual or jeans. The traditional dress for most occasions (from business to formal) is the white *punjabi* (long white tunic-like shirt worn over close-fitting or baggy white pants). The *punjabi* is particularly visible on Friday, the Muslim holiday. At home Bangladeshi men will generally wear a *lungi* (sarong-like garment) and *punjabi* or shirt. In general adult men do not wear shorts.

General Information...

Purchasing Goods

Other than any special needs such as prescribed medicines, almost everything else, including bottled water is locally available. This includes medical supplies, toiletries, and cosmetics. Of course, if you have a particular brand or type that you prefer, be sure to bring it along with you. If not, try the local varieties and dive right in!

Camera & Tape Recorder

You will definitely want to bring a camera and batteries. Batteries are available but can be expensive. Consider bringing a small voice recorder. Many participants have found that recording music programs, lectures, street sounds, conversation with people and a myriad of other things adds authentic sound to any presentation you may make.

Gifts for Special People

Many past Fulbrighters have suggested bringing a few gifts for special people that you will meet during your stay. Bangladeshis are very hospitable and friendly. You will surely make new friends during your stay, and perhaps want to return the favor. Since you will also be visiting schools and other social sites, a group gift could be appropriate. Small gifts are also a wonderful way to spread goodwill. Some suggestions include handicrafts or things you have made, music, memorabilia and lapel pins, sports buttons, art work and small U.S. flags on desk stands. Participants have brought both larger and smaller gifts in the past; it is entirely up to you.

Shopping

While this trip is not a shopping excursion, shopping is one of the great experiences of visiting another country. Try to visit the non-tourist market areas, small single-purpose shops, and those that allow the visitor a glimpse of traditional culture. Many Bangladeshi crafts are of excellent quality such as woven textiles and clothing, silk, local jewelry, bamboo or cane basket ware, shell-crafts, traditional pottery, unique musical instruments, pink pearls, and beautiful Bengali art.

Most Bangladeshi shopkeepers do not have fixed prices, so unless you are shopping at a larger store, be prepared to barter. Prices initially offered to you may be twice the price for domestic price. Try offering what you think the product is worth and negotiate from there.

Suggested Pre-Departure Reading

BOOKS

A History of Bangladesh, Willem van Schendel

Willem van Schendel's history navigates the extraordinary twists and turns that created modern Bangladesh through ecological disaster, colonialism, partition and a war of independence. This is an eloquent introduction to a fascinating country and its resilient and inventive people.

Bangladesh: Reflections on the Water, James J. Novak

Novak discusses the culture, beauty, history, and economy of Bangladesh. This book is now over a decade old and the political situation has changed greatly since it was written, yet his perspective is unique for a Western writer and certainly deserves a read.

Understanding Bangladesh, S. Mahmud Ali

Publisher: Columbia University Press (November 2, 2010)

Bangladesh and Pakistan: Flirting with Failure in South Asia (Columbia/Hurst), William B.

Milam, Former Ambassador to Bangladesh

Publisher: Columbia University Press (May 24, 2011)

Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy, Sugata Bose & Ayesha Jalal

Publisher: Routledge; 3 edition (March 11, 2011)

India And South Asia: A Short History, David Ludden, Fulbright Alumnus

Publisher: Oneworld (June 13, 2002)

Lonely Planet Bangladesh, Stuart Butler

A comprehensive English-language travel guide to Bangladesh. Provides facts, hints, and suggestions in the way that has made this series so popular.

Bradt Guide to Bangladesh, Mikey Leung and Belinda Meggit

The second full-service guide book to Bangladesh.

Lonely Planet Bengali Phrasebook, Bimal Maity

While many Bangladeshis speak very good English, try learning to speak their native language and look up some of your favorite phrases in the process!

WEBSITES

The following websites have been recommended by our Information Resource Center for those interested in learning more about Bangladesh:

- U.S. Embassy – Dhaka: <http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/>
- Bangladesh: The country at a glance: <http://www.bangladoot.org/bangladesh-at-a-glance-bangladoot.pdf>
- Somewhere in Dhaka (Events listing): <http://www.somewhereindhaka.net/>
- Bangladesh, Climate: http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/C_0288.htm
- Bangladesh, Education: http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/E_0022.htm
- Cultural Mosaic of Bangladesh: <http://www.bangladoot.org/Cultural%20mosaic.doc>

Bangladesh Government

- Government of Bangladesh: <http://www.bangladesh.gov.bd/>
- Board of Investment, Bangladesh: <http://www.boibd.org/>
- Bangladesh Embassy: Washington DC: <http://www.bangladoot.org/>
- Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations: <http://www.un.int/bangladesh/>

Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh

- American Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh: <http://www.amchambd.org/>
- Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industries: <http://www.dhakachamber.com/>

Museums/Libraries

- National Archives and National Library of Bangladesh: <http://www.nanl.gov.bd/>
- Bangladesh National Museum: <http://www.bangladeshmuseum.gov.bd/>
- Banglapedia: <http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/>
- Virtual Bangladesh: <http://www.virtualbangladesh.com/>
- BangladeshNet: <http://www.bangladesh.net/>

Art and Culture

- Virtual Bangladesh: Arts and Culture: <http://www.virtualbangladesh.com/culture/>
- Drik Photo Library: <http://www.drik.net/>
- Rickshaw Arts of Bangladesh: <http://www.ricksha.org/>

Bangladesh Think Tanks/Research Organizations

- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies: <http://www.bids-bd.org/>
- Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies: <http://biiss.org/>
- Centre for Policy Dialogue: <http://www.cpd-bangladesh.org/>
- Bangladesh Enterprise Institute: <http://www.bei-bd.org/>
- American Institute of Bangladesh Studies: <http://www.aibs.net/>

Universities

- University Grants Commission of Bangladesh: <http://www.ugc.gov.bd/>
- University of Dhaka: <http://www.univdhaka.edu/>
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET): <http://www.buet.ac.bd/>
- Jahangirnagar University: <http://www.juniv.edu/>
- North South University: <http://www.northsouth.edu/>
- The Independent University, Bangladesh: <http://www.iub.edu.bd/>
- East West University: <http://www.ewubd.edu/>
- BRAC University: www.bracuniversity.net

Newspapers

- The Daily Star: <http://www.thedailystar.net/>
- The Independent: <http://www.independent-bangladesh.com/>
- New Age: <http://www.newagebd.com/>
- The New Nation: <http://nation.ittefaq.com/>

NGO's

- NGOs in Bangladesh: <http://www.bangladoot.org/ngos-in-bangladesh-bangladoot.pdf>
- Association for Social Advancement (ASA): <http://www.asabd.org/>
- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC): <http://www.brac.net/>
- Grameen: <http://www.grameen-info.org/>